

Bring Out the Rural Vote on October 29th

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 24, 1936

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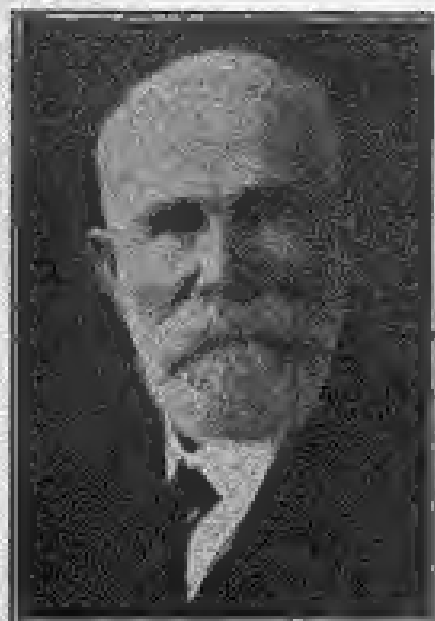
## The Only Way to Attack



# VOTE FOR D. W. WARNER

## THE U. F. A. Candidate

Electors of the Wetaskiwin Constituency!



Mr. McPherson and the Conservative Party offer you a sky high Tariff Wall as a Protection from all your life, and which they claim would provide a home market for all you have to sell at higher prices. No one can dispute the fact that a high Tariff would increase the price you would have to pay for everything you buy to wear, to eat, or to use. Can such a policy provide a home market for what you have to sell at a greater price or at any price? Is Canada able to consume all your products? Certainly not! Protection then would be for the few (manufacturers) against the many (producers and consumers).

Mr. King and the Liberal Party offer you a sort of Soothing Syrup made up of promises compounded on the spot to suit the needs or desires of the particular Candidate or locality; this party has for many years promised many of the reforms for which the farmers of the West have been striving, but have utterly failed to fulfil their promises.

Do you want either High Tariff or a Soothing Syrup of empty promises?

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

YOUR ONLY PROTECTION IS TO ELECT A FARMER MEMBER for a Constituency which is 80% Agricultural, a member of the great Farmers' organization which has been of untold value to the Farmers of Alberta, a man who is pledged to no political party, but is free to act on all questions in the best interests of all the people, and who can and will courageously and intelligently support what he believes to be in your best interest at all times, and who has served faithfully for four years in the last parliament, and with the other Independent Progressive members of the house accomplished much for the constituency and for the West.

It is agreed on all sides that the large group of Independent Progressive members in the last Parliament were the means of retaining the Crow's Nest Pass rates on flour and grain, which alone saves around twenty millions of dollars annually in freight rates to the Farmers of the West. This group of Independent Progressive members were a credit to the constituency which elected them, and the Speaker of the House of Commons is reported to have stated that "these members had by their industry, sincerity, devotion to duty, constant attention and study of the business in hand, set an example which members of the other parties might well emulate."

The U.F.A. candidate in this election was one of these men.

Serve your own interest and that of your neighbor by

**Working and Voting for  
the U. F. A. Candidate**

# D. W. WARNER

## Party System and Not Individuals Block Canada's Progress

Excerpt from U.F.A. Booklet  
Set Forth by President H. W. Wood

President H. W. Wood, speaking at Crossfield on Saturday, October 17, in the interests of W. Irvine, Labor candidate for East Calgary, set forth clearly the issue in the present election.

It was necessary, explained Mr. Wood, to realize that the world of today was very different from the world of forty years ago. Great changes in industrial development has rendered new policies an imperative necessity. Notwithstanding this, the two old parties came to the people in this election with the same proposals that they brought forty years ago.

He had no criticism to offer of either the Grit or Tory party as such, nor of the individuals that compose these parties. It was the party system, by whatever name the parties might be called, that he was opposed to.

He called to mind the work which the U.F.A. had started out to accomplish, and pointed out that the farmers had been constructive in their building of a democratic political organization on the basis of their industrial needs.

### Real Fields of Action

The economic and industrial interests of the people of today, he said, were the real fields of action. The task of the farmers was to get control of their own industry and its products. Until recently, when the Wheat Pool came into being, the farmer had never sold anything or bought anything. He had things sold to him and bought from him at prices fixed by others and about which the farmer had nothing to say or do. The only remedy for this was the action of the farmers themselves. It was wholly necessary to organize and use their own organized strength in their own interests.

Referring to the disaster which followed the deflation policy after the war, President Wood pointed out that the farmers had been its chief victims because they had not been in a position to accommodate themselves to this policy as the manufacturers had done. The prices of farm products were the first to fall and the last to rise. The farmer's debt had been doubled by the process of deflation in that, owing to the drop in prices, he had to pay his debts with goods that were worth only half as much as when the debts were contracted.

Efficient industrial organization was the only possible way out of the difficulty. The function of money was to serve industry. It was because industry was inefficient that it had allowed itself to be at the mercy of money lenders.

Indispensable Units in Industrial System  
The same necessity which existed for organized action in the industrial field existed in the political. Mr. Wood urged that the only ground for co-operation between farmers and Laborers was that both these groups were essential to any industrial system; that there could really be no intelligent system unless these groups worked in harmony with each other to make system where now there

(Continued on Page 14)

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## EDITORIAL

## BRING OUT THE VOTE

The result of the election to be held on October 29 will depend, in Alberta, in the main upon the strength of the vote polled by the farmers.

The season of the year chosen by the Government for the election; the long period of adverse weather over a large area of the Province, followed by the resumption of threshing operations at a feverish pace, all create serious difficulties for the farmer voters. The issue to be decided, however, warrants the exertion of every effort, particularly by officers and members of the association, to bring out the vote.

## THE ISSUE

From the standpoint of the Alberta farmers there is only one issue in the present campaign. The issue to be decided on October 29 may be stated in these words: Do the farmers wish to continue to choose their own representatives, responsible to them through the democratic organization which they themselves control, or do they wish to be represented in Parliament by men chosen for them by one political party or the other, and responsible only to the party machine, financed by interests over whom the farmers have no control?

All other questions are of secondary importance.

We do not minimize the seriousness of the national problems with which the next Canadian Parliament must deal. It is because these problems are of no pressing a character; because under the present political party system they cannot be solved; because a fundamental solution of some of them will be found until elected representatives are responsible to an organized citizenship, and therefore completely freed from the domination of interests now in control of both old party machines—it is for these reasons that the party system itself must be changed.

Whether the questions to be dealt with in the next Canadian Parliament concern the national railways, the tariff, agricultural credits, reform of the credit system of a fundamental kind, or taxation, this at least is certain: that none of these questions will be settled by methods likely to pro-

more the interests of the great masses of the people, unless an alert citizenship, which must be organized if it hopes to be effective, is prepared to shoulder its own responsibilities and elect its own representatives.

## ALBERTA WEEKLIES

While there are numerous exceptions, the majority of the weekly newspapers published in the towns throughout the Province have been conspicuously fair in the present campaign.

Every daily newspaper is definitely supporting one or the other of the political parties, and the news given in the daily press of the campaign in the rural districts, where the great majority of the people of Alberta live, is comparatively meagre.

It is to the credit of many of the Alberta weeklies, which we will not name, since the number is too large, that their editors have declined in so many instances to succumb to the influences, always strong at election time, which are exerted to draw the papers into the fight as strong partisans of the old political parties.

## CAN THE ALBERTAN EXPLAIN?

When the present Government came into office in 1921, the average duty on dutiable goods was 26.6 per cent. In 1924 the average duty was 22.9 per cent., an increase of 2.3 per cent.

Charles Stewart, the Calgary *Albertan* or W. M. Davidson should explain how this actual increase in the average tariff paid on dutiable goods can be reconciled with the Government's claim that it is a "low tariff" Government.

The truth is that the Government has not stood "four square" on its own tariff pledges.

## THE PLATFORM OF 1911

The Liberal platform of 1911 and 1921 contained the following clause:

"That in the interests of agricultural production and development it is expedient to encourage co-operation, and induce greater investment in farming; therefore it is deemed expedient to utilize the national credit to assist co-operative agricultural associations to provide capital for agriculture at the lowest possible rates."

For the past four years the Farmer members, supported by Labor and Independents, have continued unceasingly to press the Government to implement its pledge by providing the farmers of Canada with an adequate rural credit system. The Government has declined to take any effective step to carry out its pledge.

## BROUGHT "TROSPERITY"

Speaking in Calgary during his Western tour, Mr. Meighen, supported by R. E. Bennett, the Conservative candidate in West Calgary, sought to show that the protective tariff had brought prosperity to the United States farmer.

Now exceedingly prosperous the United States farmer has become under the protection of the tariff is indicated by the United Farmers' Educational League of the U.S.A. in statistics which it has recently obtained from official sources.

"As compared with the total number of bankruptcies," says the report, "bankruptcy among farmers showed the following increases: 1913-20, 4.4 per cent.; 1920-21, 9 per cent.; 1921-22, 14.4 per cent.; 1922-23, 17.4 per cent."

The largest per centage of bankruptcies among farmers took place when the United States farmers were enjoying the highest degree of protection against agricultural products from other countries, that they had up to that time been given.

# A Harvest of Golden Principle, or A Harvest of Chaff?

By BERT HUFFMAN

The political field lies before us. We have been summerfallowing, harrowing, cultivating, seeding and stooking in that field of Federal politics for the past four years.

On the 26th day of October we are going to thresh it out!

Will that threshing yield us a harvest of golden principles well sustained or a harvest of useless chaff?

It wholly depends upon ourselves which we shall garner on that momentous day of reckoning. We can vote for the eternal, fundamental principles underlying the U.F.A. organization and by that act declare our faith, even though we lose; or we can waver away from those fundamental principles, in an hour of passion and prejudice, and by that act lose our souls, though we may help elect some old party candidate of our unwise choosing.

## IDLE TRIFLING OR UNWAVERING PRINCIPLES

On this coming election day, October 29, 1925, will be decided by sincere U.F.A. members whether all that has gone before was idle trifling for temporary advantages, politically, or whether all that has gone before in our brief functioning as an economic group has been part of an eternal and unwavering movement toward an ideal of economic and political faith deeper and higher and more radiant than any temporary advantage.

We can destroy with one stroke all the superstructure of our economic edifice of faith, if we choose. That one stroke can be delivered in a most deadly and fatal manner by U.F.A. disaffection and disintegration at the polls.

Or we can put in place the last, highest, finishing stone of our economic edifice by expressing our undying devotion to U.F.A. principles at the polls.

The day is approaching on the wings of Time. Nothing waits for our dalliance. Before we realize it, we shall stand before the ballot box on election day—alone with our secret soul.

Will we express before the world the beautiful faith of that U.F.A. soul? Or will we smother the voice of that soul and sink away from the accusing ballot box, hideously, as the failed coward who cut off his own finger to avoid fighting for his country in time of danger?

## ALBERTA HAS SET THE PACE FOR CANADA

Alberta has set the pace in Canada for modern, virile political action and thought. No other area in the Dominion of Canada, of equal extent, has produced the same vigorous, practical, forward-looking political and economic program as Alberta, and the U.F.A. originated that program, embellished it, added to it, improved it, perfected it, until it came to fruition in the last Federal election with a solid Federal membership to represent the Province at Ottawa.

It is a marvellous record. A record that no Province and very few States in the American union ever accomplished

in such short time and with such a sweeping and unmistakable gesture of reform.

We simply vocalized the Province of Alberta before the listening world. We gave this abounding and fruitful Province a voice and a power for good that stands unchallenged.

## ONLY PROGRAM THAT MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

U.F.A. principles are the same unfaltering economic scripture today that they were in the beginning. The germ and heart of that program is the only hope of the agricultural classes today. It is the only program in Canada which means what it says and which speaks out boldly for the oppressed masses of agriculture.

So, shall we continue that endless and eternal program which we have set in motion, stick to it through thick and thin, for better or for worse, and register our voice and our protest against the prevailing overshadowing system of injustice of today?

Or, shall we dally with the temptations of political tempters which beset our pathway and trade off the very soul of our movement for a mess of political pottage which has been proffered to us before, times without number, by the same political tempters?

There is only one answer. There is one way, and one way only, by which to realize and put into actual force all those glorious principles which we have been visualizing in our minds and picturing in our platforms and resolutions for years.

And that one way is through the ballot box.

There you profess before the world whether you have been sincere in your protests, heretofore, or whether you mean every word of that protest and have faith enough in it to back it with your ballot, even though you lose the fight, temporarily.

Let us vote in sustaining U.F.A. principles just as we have joined our hearts and heads together in creating these U.F.A. principles.

## PROGRAM ENNOBLES THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN

Think of the splendid advance which the enlightened U.F.A. program has made over the threadbare and fossilized party system today! Think how the U.F.A. program ennobles and honors the individual citizen through the selective system which we advocate. No party organization obliterates the voter here.

In the U.F.A. program our representative represents us, the people in our constituency, you and me, individually. He is our choice, our servant, our spokesman. He is responsible to you and me, alone. He reports to you and me, only. He is a local and strictly personal representative. It is impossible to bring a public representative close to the very hearts and firesides of the land except through this way, the U.F.A. way.

In the old party system, some so-called leader dictates the platform, the candidate and the policy. You and I are both

ling in the old party system. We are degraded to the level of a voting machine. We have no claim on a candidate so elected. He reports to his party. He tells us to go hang, if we don't like him. He is responsible to the party, not to you or me.

Is not this advance made by the U.F.A. in selecting representatives enough of splendid, untrammelled democracy to satisfy the freedom-loving heart of the world? Is not this a program worthy of our utmost and endless devotion?

Then let us rally to those undying and indisputable principles on election day. Let us prove that we respect and revere those principles which have lifted us above the level of a tool and a machine to the immortal and coveted level of enlightened citizenship with a soul to aspire and a vote to express that aspiration.

## WORTHY OF BEST AND PROUDDEST ACTIVITY

Surely, all that has gone before in our organization, all the alert, sincere, patient evolutionary movement by which we have formulated, step by step and stage by stage, this functioning soul of citizenship which we call the U.F.A., is wholly worthy of our best and proudest activity. Let us keep it intact. Let us preserve its minutest filament and silver thread of texture. It represents the life work, the best thought, the most sincere labors of some of the finest and most useful citizens in our Province.

So let us thresh out an overflowing harvest of golden principles on October 29, and seal and consecrate those principles for the future by the very sincerity and unwavering faith in which we go to the ballot box in this election.

We are the masters of our fate. We shall, ourselves, decide whether the U.F.A. and its fundamental, elemental principles of government shall live or die.

Langdon, October 22, 1925.

## Farmers Menace to Party Managers

How the Presence of an Independent Group at Ottawa Proved to People's Interest

(By Macleod Constituency Board)

Calling attention to an argument which is being used in the campaign, to the effect that it is useless to elect Farmer members because, it is said, they cannot attain to power and therefore can exert no influence on the course of events and politics, the Board of Directors of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association points out in a circular letter just issued in support of the candidature of G. G. Coote, that it was only a series of early unexpected successes that was responsible for the idea that complete political power was desirable by the Farmers.

Rather than that, state the board, "we should at present seek to secure and to

hold the balance of power between the old line parties in the interests of the people at large, and such to some extent was the position held during the life of the past Parliament."

#### Successes Due to Independence

The letter indicates that a very notable measure of success was met with as a result of this policy, among the concrete objectives attained being:

1. The restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates in 1922;
2. The retention of wheat rates at the level of 1920;
3. The hands of the Government were forced in 1924, and duties lowered on many articles, including agricultural implements;
4. The need for an adequate system of rural credits was kept before Parliament, and a partial success obtained;
5. The supremacy of the Bankers' Association was challenged and amendments to the Bank Act other than those sponsored by the association were carried;
6. Western needs were kept constantly before the public and Parliament.

The statement goes on to point out that under the pressure of the Farmer group, the government vacillated between allegiance to the wishes of the people on the one hand and the dictation of the interests that supply the party funds on the other. "No party caucus by threat of withdrawal of support from the member can control that member's vote. Not only this, but like begets like, and independence breeds independence. Consequently it is more difficult to control the sincere and independent thinking member to be found in all parties, in the presence of this influence, and on popular issues, such as the grain rates, members get restive to party control, in face of the publicity created by the determined action of the independent group."

#### Menace to Old Party Leaders

It is for this reason, adds the statement, that the old party managers find the Farmer group a menace—"a certain menace to the control of the party machine with its hidden sources of campaign contributions, defined by one author as 'Graft in its most pernicious form.'"

"It cannot but be noted by any observing voter in this campaign that there is a most lavish expenditure for election purposes by both of the old line parties. Candidates are nominated in each constituency, regardless of hopes for success. Paid organizers tour the country. Pages of advertising appear in the press. The mails are flooded with propaganda literature. Where is the source of these funds? Who are the individuals or corporations who contribute to them? Why do they do so? How do they expect to be repaid? These are questions for each individual voter to ask himself, and to study their bearing on his individual welfare."

The directors then quote from the Western Home Monthly advice to the effect that the electors "must turn from the old parties to men who will give some thought to the West and its needs," and add: "Our representation is now so great that we can dictate to the old line parties, since these are about to break fifty-fifty." The Western Home Monthly then advises that every constituency should seek a member sound on such matters as the control of the Western resources by the Provinces, lowering of the tariff, control of the banking business, co-operation without amalgamation between the two railway systems, keeping of freight rates for the West. It

## The U.F.A. Speaks

"I am the U.F.A. It is possible that all you know of me is what you learn through the daily press. The party press, the Right Honorable Mackenzie King, and the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pleasant Piffers have informed you that I am a class movement, absolutely selfish, a blot on civilization and a menace to our grand and glorious constitution."

"I do not worry because the daily press, the Right Honorable Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King and the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pleasant Piffers tell you all that. I am sorry because you believe them."

"If the party press, the Right Honorable Mackenzie King and the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pleasant Piffers told you that the moon was made of green cheese you would give them the merry ha-ha. You couldn't do otherwise, because your education included the acquisition of an understanding of scientific facts about the universe, and your information about the moon is right up to the minute. Because of that knowledge you know that should anyone suggest to you that the moon is made of green cheese that one would be merely speaking."

"If you wanted some real facts about the inner workings of the C.N.R. would it be well to get them from the C.P.R.? Ridiculous, you say. If you want the inside facts about me—why go to the party press, the Right Honorable Wm. Lyon M. King or the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of P.P.s?"

"I am the U.F.A. Out of the night of deep necessity was I born, and with my birth democracy was sanctified. For no destructive end was I brought forth, nor is my glory in myself alone."

"I am the U.F.A. I stand for the great West—without malice to the East. Ever I seek to lift those who are down, that they may take their places beside those who are up."

"I am the U.F.A., and my children lift their faces skyward. They have hitched to the star of truth, and hope guides them through the darkness."

"I am the U.F.A. When my work is fully done then will the nations bless me. For then there will be no such thing as special privilege, no tears, no unrewarded toil."

"To you who know me not do I reveal myself. Hearken to me, and I will lead you out of the wilderness of political folly and sham into the open of economic truth. In following me you can never fall into the ditch, for mine eyes are open toward the light."

"Heed not the horns of huddlers, hearken not to the counsel of fools. For fools travel in slippery places, and huddlers know not wherof they sing. Therefore, oh citizen, take heed unto thy steps!"

"Gather around me, my children, as we wait for the dawn. Already the eastern sky glows at the approach of the rising sun, and darkness cannot reign for ever."

"In the morning twilight I watch as in my patience I wait for the dawning. I am the U.F.A."

—J. FULLAN WATSON.

is as clear as day that the Government at Ottawa in the minds of both old time parties is for middle Canada; the Maritime Provinces and the West are unworthy of consideration. So let us get our own men—strong and reliable—who will keep the faith."

It is pointed out by the directors that clubs have sprung up from Montreal to Winnipeg to study the political situation and to seek a way of escape from party bondage and partisan government.

## Successful Meetings in Vegreville

VEGREVILLE, Oct. 17—Very successful meetings have been held during the last week by A. M. Boutilier at Bardo, Ryley, Holden, Lacey, Ranfurly and Haight. Mr. Boutilier was accompanied by H. O. Braden, who also spoke at Lacey and Ranfurly. A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., gave two stirring addresses in his usual inimitable manner.

Meetings are being fairly well attended attended, and great enthusiasm has been evinced all along the line.

Confidence in the outcome has been expressed on every side.

J. MacL. Hughes, Secretary.

## Man to Organize Each Poll in Lethbridge

(By B. J. Flock, Campaign Manager)

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Oct. 15—The campaign is moving nicely here. Every day is bringing us better results; the city of Lethbridge is gradually swinging in our direction. People will not stand for higher protection; they want lower protection and cheaper goods.

The weather and roads are very bad. We can't get to the country points as we would like, but one consolation is that if the Tories can't get there we should worry. Roads are impassable for cars and horses are awfully slow for campaign work.

Meetings are being fairly well attended in all the towns, but the rural population is not turning out as we would like.

Our greatest trouble will be to get the rural voters out. If the weather is good all want to thresh; if wet, roads will be too bad.

We put a man in the field to organize a committee at every poll to make it their business to get out the voters, and he reports good success.

We are sure of electing Mr. Flock, but we are not trying hard to do so.

# All U. F. A. Members Should Be Familiar With Important Provisions of Election Act

**Who Are Qualified to Vote, and Who Are Not—Scrutineers Should Prepare Carefully for Duties They Will Be Called Upon to Perform on October 24th—Learn What Your Rights Are**

References to a number of important provisions of the Dominion Elections Act, which should be carefully studied by all members of the organization who will take part in the work to be carried on on the day of the election, in any capacity, are given below. The officers of certain constituency associations have particularly requested that these references should be published in the last issue of "The U.F.A." prior to October 29. The information contained in this brief summary should be supplemented by further study of the Elections Act wherever possible.

The page and section numbers which are given below are references to the pages and sections in the book entitled "Election Instructions," which has been issued by the Chief Electoral Officer at Ottawa. This book is divided into two main parts and contains, first, the instructions, all of which are based on the Act and intended to simplify it, and secondly, the Act itself. Where reference is made to the Instructions below, the section number is preceded by the word "Instructions," and where the reference is to the Act, it is preceded by the word "Act."

A copy of the book, "Election Instructions," which contains the law governing the conduct of the election, should be available in every poll on polling day.

**Who Are Qualified to Vote?** (See Act, Sec. 29, page 133, and Instructions, Sec. 194, page 70.)

The following persons are entitled to vote, unless disqualified in accordance with some provision of the Elections Act:

Every British Subject over twenty-one years of age (who is not an Indian, resident on a reservation), who has resided in Canada for at least twelve months, and in the electoral district in which he votes for at least two months prior to September 5, the date of the writ of the election. (Certain exceptions are indicated elsewhere. These include persons receiving pay for work in behalf of a candidate, etc.) Any Indian who served in the Canadian forces during the world war is entitled to vote, subject to the same conditions as other British subjects.

Any person who changed his residence within two months of the writ of the election, may vote in the constituency where he formerly resided, if he or she is otherwise qualified.

**Who Are British Subjects?** (See 136 of Instructions, page 70):

In general, any person born in the British Empire or on a British ship, or who was born elsewhere of a father who was a British subject at the time of the child's birth.

Any person who has become a naturalized British subject. (Wives take the nationality of their husbands, and unmarried widows, the nationality of their late husbands.) A woman who is a British subject loses her British nationality upon marrying an alien.

**What Does "Residence" in a Constituency Mean?** (Instructions, Sec. 197, page 71.)

**Persons Who Cannot Vote** (Instructions, Sec. 198, page 72):

The persons who are not entitled to vote include judges appointed by the Government of Canada; persons employed in the electoral district in which they are otherwise qualified to vote, who receive election pay, unless this pay be from public funds as described in the Act (Sec. 83); Indians resident on a reservation (unless they served in the

Canadian forces during the world war); persons undergoing punishment for criminal offenses; patients in lunatic asylums; persons receiving public charity in public institutions; persons disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices.

**Conveyance of Electors to the Polls** (Act, Sec. 12, page 126, and Instructions, Sec. 200, page 114):

Conveyances used to take electors to the polls must not be paid for, unless the elector himself pays for them.

**Persons Are Disqualified Who Take Pay for Election Services** (Instructions, Sec. 257, page 114).

**Permissible and Forbidden Expenditures** (Instructions, Sec. 228, page 106). This should be carefully studied.

**Rural Voter May Swear in Vote.**

In rural polls, a person whose name does not appear on the voters' list may take the oath as in Form 32, page 230, and may then vote. In urban polls, only those voters whose names are on the list will be allowed to vote.

## Duties of Scrutineers

(Rural Polling Division)  
**BEFORE ELECTION HOUR**

1. Obtain a certificate from the registrar, entitling you to vote at the poll where you are scrutineer (Instructions, Sec. 53, page 162).

2. It is desirable to obtain your appointment as scrutineer from your candidate, but **YOU MAY ACT WITHOUT IT** if no one has been appointed. In some instances it may be advisable for U.F.A. members to act as scrutineers, although the conditions may have made it impossible for the authority to be given them by the candidate himself. Every U.F.A. Local should see that the polls in its neighborhood are manned.

3. Remember that as the agent of the candidate you have a legal right to be in the poll and to do your duty.

4. **BE AT THE POLL FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE EIGHT O'CLOCK**, or earlier if possible. Polls are open from eight A.M. to six P.M.

5. See that the ballots are counted and all documents examined by yourself (page 163) and ballot boxes inspected in your presence.

6. Take your oath of secrecy. (Act, page 227).

7. See that the opposing scrutineers take the oath of secrecy as soon as they report for duty.

## DURING VOTING HOUR

1. Those entitled to be in the poll at any one time are the Deputy, Poll Clerk, Constable, two agents for each candidate and one elector. (Sec. 55, page 161.)

2. Produce your certificate and vote yourself.

3. Swear each opposition agent at your poll and swear each Deputy and Clerk offering to vote on a certificate and record name, address and poll from which each such voter has been transferred. (Form No. 30, page 227.)

4. Only one elector may be in each compartment in the poll at one time. (Page 165.)

5. Voter must declare his name, address and occupation. (Page 165.)

6. In a city poll no one can vote unless his name is on the list. At any poll outside the city limits a voter may swear in his vote (Form 32, etc., page 230), even though his name is not on the list, provided an elector whose name is on the list vouches for him and takes oath. (Form 34, page 280.)

7. If his name is on the list, and you doubt his right to vote, you may challenge his right to do so, before he receives his ballot. In challenging, the following words are sufficient: "I challenge this vote." If the elector whose qualifications you doubt is preparing to take the oath, state why you think he is disqualified. This may stop him. If he refuses to take the oath, he must leave the poll and cannot come back.

8. Use good judgment in challenging. Do not unnecessarily embitter anyone. Everyone who is entitled to vote should have the opportunity to do so without difficulty.

9. You may challenge on the following grounds (see page 133): That person applying for ballot:

(a) is not a British subject.  
(b) Has not lived in Canada for twelve months.  
(c) Has not lived in the electoral district two months prior to September 5, 1938.

(d) Name is on another list.  
(e) Is not 21 years of age.

(f) Has been guilty of an election offense (see list of offenses, page 181).

(g) Lives in a charitable institution.

10. If an elector, in whose name a vote had already been cast, appears, he too can vote if he satisfies the D.R.O. as to his identity (page 160), and takes the oath (page 260).

11. From the moment the poll is opened, the ballot box should be constantly under the observation of one of each of our scrutineers. They should

relieve each other from time to time as may be necessary.

12. Deputy must put his initials on the back of each ballot (Sec. 62, page 167), and in counting at the close of the poll any ballot not having deputy's initials is a spoiled ballot.

13. Be sure that counterfoil containing number of ballot is torn off. Any mark by which a ballot may be distinguished spoils it.

14. A voter may demand a second ballot paper if first one spoiled (Sec. 62 (4), page 168).

15. Voter Unable to Read: (See page 169). Takes oath and D.R.O. takes vote in presence of scrutineers only.

16. Voter speaks foreign language only (page 169). Interpreter is required. Interpreter explains manner of voting to elector.

17. Arresting Voters (See page 170). There will probably be no occasion for this.

18. Secrecy of Ballot (See page 166).

#### AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE POLLS

(See page 172)

1. D.R.O. places spoiled ballots in sealed envelope.

2. D.R.O. counts number of voters who voted, which should correspond with the number of ballots in the box when opened.

3. When the D.R.O. is counting ballots, all scrutineers have the right to examine fully each ballot. See that the total corresponds with the number who voted.

#### COUNTING BALLOTS

(Page 173)

1. There may be differences concerning individual ballots between the scrutineers. The D.R.O. decides the dispute, but see that he keeps a note of any objections which you make. Any mark by which a ballot can possibly be identified is a ground for objection. A cross made with a black lead pencil should be the only mark on the ballot, except the initials of the D.R.O. on the reverse side.

2. If any ballot appears in the box with the counterfoil attached, the D.R.O. can tear that off before any person sees it.

3. If there be any doubt about a ballot, you may ask that it be not counted. The D.R.O. decides the argument.

4. At the close of the count, get a copy of the certificate (page 236) signed by the D.R.O., and deliver it to the committee rooms as soon as possible.

5. At the close of the poll see that the poll box is properly locked and sealed with sealing wax.

## Westaskiwin Campaign Well Under Way

Outlook Bright, but Continued and Heart-  
est Effort Is Needed From  
Membership

(By the Campaign Committee)

WESTASKIWIN, Oct. 17.—The campaign in the Westaskiwin constituency is well under way, with headquarters established in Westaskiwin and an active committee in charge. Meetings have already been held in Stony, Swanton,

## Appeals to Women of East and West Calgary to Vote on Oct 29th

Mrs. Schulzfeld, U.F.W.A. Director for Constituencies, Urges Rally of Women  
Voters on October 29th

This is a plea to all the women of the Constituencies of which I am Director to interest themselves to the fullest extent possible in the present campaign to elect our representatives to Parliament.

Now that we have the privilege of the franchise, we should exercise that privilege, for we must remember that if we do not the members who represent our Constituencies will in the political sense be representing us; and we must see to it that the men who will carry out our ideas are sent to represent us.

The unfortunate date set for the election is against our getting out to hear the candidates, and the state of the roads has still more tied us at home but for one day, and that the

day of the poll. I am confident that the women who realize their responsibility in carrying on the Government of our country will get out and vote.

We must remember that by not polling our vote we are strengthening the hands of our opponents.

I am appealing to all the women of East and West Calgary to do their best for the men we have endorsed to carry our banner on to victory, for the betterment of the farming communities, for the good of the West and for Canada at large.

Fraternally yours,

L. LOUISE SCHULZFELD,  
U.F.W.A. Director for  
East and West Calgary.

Waterloo and Ponoka, and Mr. Warner is addressing meetings at the Black Diamond Mine, Clover Bar, Telfordville, Millet, Lacombe, Tees and Chiva and Wetaskiwin the week ending October 24. Other meetings are Barrymore, Lindale, Keystone, Sunnybrook, Verdun and Nashville, and it is the intention to hold meetings every day until election day. The Lacombe meeting will be held on Saturday, October 24.

While the outlook for the return of our candidate is very bright, we would like to impress upon our members and all U.F.A. supporters that it is only by

continued and earnest effort that we can hope for victory. We realize that the weather has been very bad and that threshing operations have been delayed, but it is of the utmost importance that time be taken to go to the polls, and it will be time well spent if our candidate is returned.

Campaign Committee: Mr. F. N. Herbert, Election Agent; Mr. E. R. Rasmussen, Mrs. W. Ross, Secretary.

Mr. Warner's Address

In his address to the electors of Westaskiwin, Mr. Warner refers to his past  
(Continued on Page 11)

#### ACADIA EXTENDS GOOD WISHES TO MEDICINE HAT

Members North of Red Deer, Formerly in Medicine Hat Constituency,  
Sweet With Pride Their Old Association—"Build for the Future  
And Give a Good Account of Yourself Now"

By J. P. WATSON, Campaign Manager, Acadia.

It does us good sometimes to go back to the beginning of things, just for the purpose of noting the progress made and to observe how closely we have bowed to the Res.

Medicine Hat Constituency has travelled a long way through storm and sunshine since the eventful contests of 1921. Providence, thanks to the Liberal suplications, seemed to mete out unduly hard conditions to the farm folks in the south-east, and this, added to the redistribution of the constituency, left but a remnant of its former glory.

We can never forget those eventful days, when the first constituency association in the Hat, under the presidency of H. C. McDaniel, was trying to find its bearings along the lines of political action, trying to find some path in which to supplement action in the economic field. That we blazed the trail and made it somewhat easier for others to follow was due in no small measure to the wise and devoted leadership and counsel of Mr. McDaniel.

Now that the fates have dealt us our hand, let us accept it as it is. Let us forget the things that are behind and let us, with renewed courage, press forward. Let our zeal for what we know to be the true path outweigh our loss in numbers. Let the claim remaining fresh to the standard with every last vote for H. C. McDaniel.

We to the north of Red Deer, who used to be associated with you in the old Hat constituency, watch with eager anticipation the progress you make.

We feel you will be true to the principles we created together.

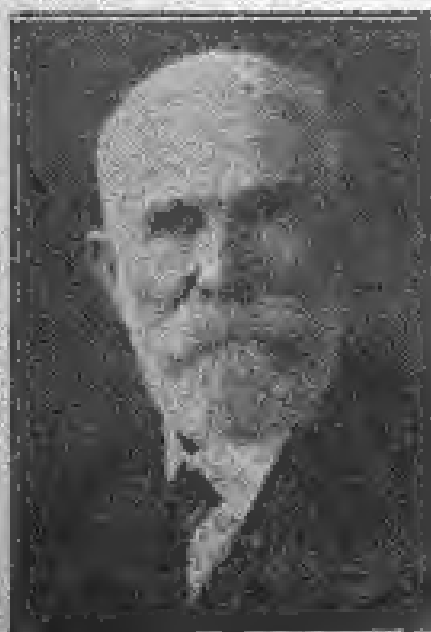
We look back with pride to our association with you, and even put our spirits surmount the distance to be with you in the fight.

Have faith in your cause, and take courage! Build for the future and give a good account of yourselves in the present!

Greetings from Acadia to you and wishing you the best of luck.

"Glad to be with you—by all means."

## U. P. A. AND ENDORSED CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD



### WORK FOR RETURN OF THESE MEN

Top Row, left to right: E. J. Garland, Bow River; Robert Gardiner, Acadia (Chairman U.P.A. Group); W. T. Lorne, Camrose.

Middle Row, left to right: G. G. Coats, Macleod; H. C. McDaniel, Medicine Hat; Alfred Speakman, Red Deer.

Bottom Row, left to right: D. W. Warner, Wetaskiwin; A. H. Douthett, Vesperville.







**WORK FOR RETURN  
OF THESE MEN**

Top Row, left to right: D. F. Kellner, Athabasca; H. E. Spencer, Battle River (Secretary U.F.A. Group); D. M. Kennedy, Peace River.

Middle Row, left to right: Wm. Irvine, East Calgary (endorsed by U.F.A.); Jim. East, West Edmonton (endorsed by U.F.A.); L. H. Jeffitt, Lethbridge.

Bottom Row, left to right: Jim. T. Shaw, West Calgary (endorsed by U.F.A.); George Latham, East Edmonton (endorsed by U.F.A.).

## WILL BE CHARGED ANY ADDITIONAL FREIGHT ON POOL WHEAT SHIPPED EAST CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS

In routing wheat east or west, the Pool's Selling Agency is influenced by the premiums to be secured on sales and at the present time these premiums are available on the Pacific Coast. Therefore, it is desirable that all loadings will be billed West.

During the past few weeks, however, several cars of wheat have been shipped east, by Pool members, contrary to instructions from the Pool. In many instances this has meant additional freight charges which must be absorbed by the Pool, as all initial payments to Alberta Pool members are made basis of Vancouver, and in addition to this the Pool loses any available premiums on the cars routed east. It has, therefore, been decided that in future where a Pool member insists on his grain being shipped east, contrary to the instructions of the Pool, then the member on shipping shall be charged with any additional freight incurred.

The Alberta Pool has appointed experienced grain men at Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver for the purpose of protecting its members against under-grading and excessive dockage, in view of which there is no reason to believe that any advantage in grade can be obtained by shipping east.

## Give Reasons for Supporting Alfred Speakman, Red Deer

By E. Wallace, Secretary, Red Deer

The following letter, which appeared in the Red Deer Advocate of October 10th, contains a number of the reasons why the farm people of this constituency will support Mr. Speakman in the present election:

To the Editor of the Advocate:

Dear Sir:—I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he is pledged to vote for good measures from whatever source they originate, so I take no chance of being in opposition.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he is independent of antiquated partyism which invariably puts about 150 members in Ottawa whose only duty and whose words of any effect in the House of Commons is to periodically say "Me, too!"

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because I believe that "tinkering with the tariff" and "scolding each other about our railways," as Messrs. King and Meighen are doing through the length and breadth of Canada, are simply a blind, the object being to get our citizens so frothing at the mouth with excitement that we will forget the extravagances and sordid waste that befoul the path of party politics.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he has the inherent qualities of a statesman, which prevent him from even thinking he could win my vote by "kissing my baby" or tenderly shaking my hand.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he is pledged to work for rural credits for Canadian farmers. I am struggling and working to pay nine per cent on my farm mortgage. If I could only save three per cent on this interest I could each year buy more decent clothes. Believe me, we women from the farms have some very embarrassing times on this account when we go to town or church or social evening, and I must confess, town ladies, it hurts.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he knows that farming at best is hard work for long, lonesome hours, and that five per cent of our people should not be allowed to restrict us from buying our implements and tools as cheaply as possible, no matter where they are made.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because

he believes that Government immigration policies are just other ways of lulling us to sleep. Even school children know that England's surplus millions and our people in the States will flock to our vacant lands the minute economic conditions are as good here as they are there, and they know that manufacturers will follow the people.

As a mother, I am voting for Mr. Speakman because his big heart has gone out to that army of maimed and crippled boys who fought and bled for my home and my farm. So wholeheartedly did he work for them that they have made him an honorary member of their organization, and proud he must be of it.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he is of the same group as Agnes McPhail, the only woman of the Commons: a woman who, amidst jibes of party puppets, stood in her place and condemned the sins and evils of politicians in a way that made us proud of her.

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because I believe him to be head and shoulders above either of the other candidates. I believe we should always ask ourselves "What kind of a member will the candidate make?"

I am voting for Mr. Speakman because he believes in the motto of the United Farmers and Farm Women—"Equity."

Please don't tell me, Mr. Editor, that if it had not been for some party I would not have the right to vote. God gave me that right.

Yours truly,

"A FARM WOMAN."

## Notes from the Wheat Pool Head Office

### THE WHEAT POOL DRIVE TO DATE

Memberships Acquired	
Prior to Sept. 22 .....	32,400 2,172,000
Drive, Sept. 22 to Oct. 22 (Inclusive) .....	1,200 768,000
Total to Oct. 22 .....	33,600 2,940,000

### COARSE GRAIN POOL

Unless during the next week a very marked increase takes place in the number of coarse grain contracts received by the Head Office, it is doubtful whether the Board will consider the response of the members has been sufficient to warrant establishing facilities for the handling of coarse grain.

## R. B. Bennett Would Repeat Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

Candidate in West Calgary Committed to Policies Identical to Western Farmers' Interests

Calling attention to the great practical importance to the farming people of the retention of the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates on grain, the tariff question, and a sound policy for the development of our coal fields, J. T. Shaw, Independent candidate in West Calgary, points out in a letter to the rural electors of the constituency that the party represented by his opponent, R. B. Bennett, stands pledged to the elimination of the Crow agreement in its entirety, to a high protective tariff and to a tariff on coal which would increase the price to the consumer.

In the event of the Crow agreement being eliminated, Captain Shaw shows that the rates on farmers' grain from prairie points eastward would be left entirely to the Railway Commissioners, unrestricted by any natural or artificial factors compelling low rates.

Would Mean Higher Rates

"Today," says Captain Shaw, "the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement acts as a rate-controlling safeguard, and is of special concern to the farmer. . . . Its elimination would mean higher rates on grain shipped east . . . rates which the farmers must pay."

Higher Tariff on Implements

Mr. Shaw further points out that Mr. Meighen has announced his intention, if elected, to restore the tariff on agricultural implements to the 1921 basis, in spite of the fact that the manufacturers do not ask higher protection. The additional duty would be paid by the farmers and would go into the pockets of the manufacturers, while the price of the farmers' own products would continue to be fixed by world market conditions.

Three Disastrous Effects

As to the proposal to raise the tariff on coal high enough to prohibit American coal reaching the Central Canada market, Captain Shaw states that such a policy, if carried out, will have three disastrous effects, as follows:

"1. It will increase coal prices to every consumer in Canada.

"2. It will increase costs of goods manufactured with coal power.

"3. It will result, under the reciprocal tariff law, in raising the American customs duty on our exported coal and thus deny the Western States market to our Alberta coal.

"In my judgment," he adds, "the only proper coal policy is to provide transportation facilities to the areas containing our highest grade coal and to establish such freight rates as will deliver our Alberta coal in Ontario at a price to compete with the American imports.

Record Your Vote at Any Cost

"I say to you, in all sincerity, that your interests are in peril. Are you prepared to safeguard your own and Western Canada's economic interests? This can only be done by recording your vote on election day in favor of the policies for which I stand and against the policies represented by my opponent.

"Let no weather conditions, and no work, however pressing, prevent you from doing your duty to yourself and your country in this day."

Cooperation with  
 Friends of Arab  
 World to Improve

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 Published by the  
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 1930

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## Regime Interdependence

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*(The following text is extremely blurry and illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to contain several paragraphs of text.)*

## Two on the Firing Line

By the Associated Press

Two men are on the firing line in the campaign for the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of governor of the state of New York. The two men are Gen. Latham and Gov. Latham.

The campaign is being fought in the state of New York. The two men are Gen. Latham and Gov. Latham.

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## Strong Support for Latham and East

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## East Prominent in Public Life for Many Years

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## The L F A Campaign in Advance

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# Snowed Under

By CANMBA

It had been snowing all day. Not a light powdery dry snow that danced here, there and everywhere in a thousand little swirls, but a heavy clinging snow that fell steadily—and slowly melted where it fell.

The trails out Weston way were heavy with mud, and the mail which came twenty miles by road was late. In the afternoon some dejected farmers huddled round the stove in the general store and talked or gossiped.

Now and then the door opened, and a cold, bedraggled farmer came in, stamped his feet, blew violently through his chilled hands, stirred the snow and gravitated to the circle at the stove.

"Looks like we'll be snowed under," ventured one late comer, whose shoes oozed water at every step.

Toward four o'clock a well-dressed stranger arrived in a sedan, came into the store, and looked around quizzically.

The storekeeper went forward to him, smiling affably. "Mr. Dufferin?" he questioned. "We never looked for you this kind of weather." After a hearty handshake they conversed in low tones; then the storekeeper turned to the group at the stove and said: "Our Liberal candidate, boys, Mr. Dufferin. An old-timer in this district. Maybe some of you remember him. He's anxious to represent you in the Federal house. As you all know, he's in business, and is a successful farmer besides. He knows all about the farmers' troubles. He's billed to speak in the schoolhouse tonight, and as he's travelled through all the mud to address you, I vote we hold an informal meeting here while we are waiting for the mail."

Mr. Dufferin, being accustomed to stolid rural audiences, took silence for consent, strode over to the stove, bowed to the men sitting there, and began without further ceremony. He discussed the tariff and Senate reform; then recited the benefits that had accrued to the Canadian people throughout the regime of the Liberal Government. His audience remained unmoved; some even dozed in the genial warmth of the stove, and one man, evidently near-sighted, kept his head buried in a week-old newspaper.

Patiently the speaker proceeded till he came to the problem of Immigration; then, thinking he could rouse his audience, he raised his voice and continued: "Today we are burdened with a tremendous national debt. We need people on the prairies to help us pay it. England has a big surplus population and you would all benefit if they come here. Your wage bills would be cut in half, for you would always have a surplus of cheap labor on hand. Then again, those new settlers will need horses, cows, pigs, and chickens. You'll be able to get rid of that balky horse, that kicking cow, and those ancient hens, at a good price. Your market will be right at your door. These people will also need machinery. Industry will revive, there will be work for everybody, and the good times you had in war years will return."

"We don't want them again," said an ex-service man with one eye missing.

A faint titter went through the crowd,

The short story published below was received from an active member of one of the U.P.A. Locals, shortly before going to press. It would appear to be based upon impressions formed during the present election campaign, in which party speakers have endeavored to weaken the organized farmers' position by creating ill-will between the farmers and another important democratically organized group.

but the speaker calmly proceeded: "On re-visiting my old home, my good friends, I find you've turned your splendid economic organization into a political machine, and you are sending untrained, inexperienced men into both the Provincial and the Federal House. Your leaders are gross materialists without a single ideal, who are instilling into you the principles of class legislation. Canada demands and deserves a united citizenship. She demands sacrifices from us all, and you are out for your own selfish ends. Though your leaders claim you have democratic control of your organization, you've been told to vote for a Labor man in the constituency. Don't you know he's a trouble maker with the persuasive voice of an evangelistic preacher who'd bring black ruin to Canada? He's out to keep wages high, and you know where that hits you. Besides, he's not a farmer, knows nothing about farming and has no right to your vote."

Instantly the week-old newspaper was thrown to the floor and Jackson, president of the Local, stood on his feet, his eyes blazing.

Dufferin looked at him, started with surprise, then offered his hand.

Jackson took no notice of it. "Dufferin, you've said enough," he said in a clear voice. "Thought you'd come back to your old home and recite your little speech without interference from your one-time friends, did you? I've been listening with no little amusement to your platitudes. But when you slander one of the finest men in the West, even the memory of an old friendship can't keep me quiet."

Turning to the men at the stove, he explained: "Our friend here farmed in the district twelve years ago and didn't make a big success of it. He and I planned how we could help ourselves and our neighbors, and we formed a Local here. He was president, I the secretary. Everything was going fine and I had him marked as one of our coming men when he went into party politics. He's more prosperous since he did that."

Dufferin became purple with rage, but controlled himself. Jackson continued: "Now he's here and he talks of the sacrifices you must make in the interest of Canada. Canada, this beautiful land of promise, asks no sacrifice of you. She lies waiting to give millions sustenance on her broad bosom. But she is owned and controlled by her Big Interests, who call themselves 'Canada.' If our men can break that control, it will mean the very reverse of 'black ruin' for the working man and the farmer. Our Labor man doesn't OWN a farm, but he's slept on a barn door. He's one of the few

candidates in this election who know THAT CANADA'S PROBLEMS WILL NEVER BE SOLVED TILL THE PEOPLE KNOW ENOUGH TO ELECT THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES. Once that truth comes home to them they'll scrap your old party machines. You know that, Dufferin. Yet you come here and talk twaddle. Once you were a man I was proud to know. Now you're a puppet. You sold your soul for a job!"

Then, turning to the men with the broken shoes, he said: "You thought we'd be snowed under. By gad, if you're men at all you'll snow him under—"

During this fiery speech, Dufferin had tried to make his way out, but a big man, who was a little simple, had risen from his seat and now barred the way.

"Will we duck him now, boys? There's plenty of snow," he shouted.

A laugh broke the tension. "I didn't mean that, boys. Snow him under on election day—with your votes."

At bedtime Dufferin fully realized that Jackson had spoken the truth. He almost wished to throw the whole thing up, hunt out his old friend, and make him shake his hand. But he knew in his heart that he lacked courage to turn back; there were too many influences (social ambition being one of the strongest) pulling the other way. The goal he had striven so hard to win was just a puppet's job. These farmers wouldn't listen to him, yet Jackson had roused them to a pitch of enthusiasm where they would have thrown him into the snow.

Next day he expounded the usual hackneyed issues to a fresh audience, but an acute listener could have detected a mechanical note in his speech. The soul of the man wasn't in his work.

## PARTY SYSTEM AND NOT INDIVIDUALS BLOCK CANADA'S PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 2)

was only chaos. Labor and Farmers were two of the indispensable units in the modern industrial system. The greatest good to these units themselves, as well as to the nation as a whole, could only be brought about when these units functioned together in co-operation. This did not imply a fusion of organizations or the adoption of each others' platforms, both of which courses were impossible. It merely implied co-operation between two industrial units for their mutual benefit.

### Old Parties Live on Antagonism

This desired co-operation was impossible from the old parties. These parties existed and lived on antagonism. Today these parties offer diametrically opposite policies which never can be reconciled. We must abandon any hope of co-operation coming from the party system. Since, then, the hope of the world depends on co-operation, and the old parties cannot co-operate, we must turn from them and build a political system in which co-operation is possible. This was the intelligent course. Mr. Wood urged the farmers to use their intelligence rather than a bias toward an outworn partyism in marking their ballots.

## Commends Spencer's Stand in Behalf of Savings Banks

Montreal Paper Agrees That Present Restrictions Should Be Removed

(Montreal Daily Star)

Mr. Spencer, the member for Basile River, took up the subject on behalf of the savings banks in the Canadian House of Commons and he put up an argument of such practical common sense that even the Minister of Finance declined to admit that "it was worthy of consideration." Mr. Robb is looking round for the tidy little sum of \$100,000,000 to provide for maturing loans. The majority of these loans were made at a time when money was hard to get and commanded high rates of interest and Mr. Robb naturally hopes to effect a saving by floating new bonds bearing a lower rate, by the purchase of tax free Victory Bonds, or by such other methods as his financial advisers propose.

Mr. Spencer suggests that the present restrictions on deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks be removed and that a slightly higher rate of interest than that which at present prevails be paid. He thinks that in this way he will be able to get two birds with one stone. He will not only tap that exceedingly rich vein of gold which represents the savings of the people, but he will also give the Minister of Finance an opportunity of effecting a national saving. The Government is now paying about 4.50 for the money it borrows. If the interest rate of the savings deposits was raised to 5 per cent, there would still be a respectable margin of saving in the interest payable on Government loans.

The trouble with the Government Savings Banks in Canada is that they have been neglected. Thousands of persons in this country do not know of the advantages which they offer for small savings. Little publicity is given on the hearings and through other channels of propaganda to indicate the virtue of thrift or to show how easily it may be obtained through the use of the Post Office Savings Banks. A higher rate of interest, removal of existing restrictions and a campaign of publicity from Halifax to Vancouver would be a benefit to the nation.

The older countries of the world have learned the value of the State Savings Banks and also what powerful institutions for economy and for the general good they can become. Canada, with an especial need at this time both for national thrift and for the saving of every penny in the national exchequer, can well take a leaf out of their books.

### ADVERTISE YOUR LOCAL

Have you thought of the possibility of furthering the interests of your Local by a little judicious publicity—the use of a bulletin board in your nearest town, or a prominent place on the wall of your Post Office? A notice or poster might indicate simply the name and number of your Local, the place and date of your meetings, the names and addresses (telephone number if possible) of at least your president and secretary, and a hearty invitation to members and visitors to attend. These are simply suggestions—the idea can be adapted to meet your local conditions, and might be productive of far reaching results. Apart from its value as a means of giving your work publicity, such information, easily available, would be a boon indeed to officers and members of the organization wishing to visit the Local.

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Livestock Producers have in UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS Limited a great selling agency, operated solely in the interests of producers, and distributing profits co-operatively on a patronage dividend basis.

Eleven years of successful experience have helped make this a great selling agency.

Thousands of satisfied producers support it, many thousands more than ship their livestock to any other agency. This marks United Livestock Growers Limited as a great livestock agency.

It has a wider outlet for livestock than has any other livestock marketing organization in Western Canada. Besides offices on stockyards at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton, this Company has established connections on other markets where western livestock may be sold. In addition it has hundreds of individual customers who buy stocker and feeder cattle for direct shipment from Western yards to their farms. More customers buy Western cattle from United Livestock Growers than from any other source. These also are marks of a great agency.

Co-operative livestock shipping was introduced in Western Canada by this organization, and only its work made the present development of co-operative livestock shipping possible.

Co-operative cattle selling, introduced and carried on only by this organization, has been the most important development in livestock marketing for many years. Pioneer work such as this on behalf of producers is another mark of a great agency.

More than seventy-five thousand dollars have been distributed as patronage dividends to shippers. That is only a small part of the benefit that has been realized by Western livestock producers. Prices have been higher to producers than they otherwise would have been, because the producers, through this organization, have been a factor in the market.

In record, in organization, in achievements, United Livestock Growers Limited is already a great selling agency. It can accomplish still more for producers in future, for with a larger number of livestock to handle, it can do business at a still smaller cost per head, and be a still greater factor in the market.

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